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X Phil 4  
X Pers 2 H. H. ROSTOW

The Washington Angle

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# United States Recognizes 3 Envoys Without Countries

By DAVID BARNETT

North American Newspaper Alliance

WASHINGTON — In the old days, when European monarchy was in flower, the ruling families always managed to keep cousins in Vienna.

When trouble came to the palaces, the royal families would rush to visit their cousins and, by selling off the crown jewels, manage to live it up in Vienna.

Something vaguely similar to that is happening in the United States, suggests Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D., Minn.).

"Only now," he says, "the exiles don't need any crown jewels because they get something like a continuing subsidy from Uncle Sam."

Senator McCarthy, who was a university professor before he became a senator, was not revealing state secrets. During confirmation hearings last year on John McCone as head of the Central Intelligence Agency it was strongly indicated that the CIA was picking up some of the bills for governments-in-exile.

Actually, contends Joseph Reap, a spokesman for the State Department, the U. S. doesn't believe in governments-in-exile. They're not very practical.

Take the Cuban situation. The State Department has managed, despite considerable pressure, to avoid recognition of any Cuban government-in-exile in the U. S.

The reason, says Reap, is simple. There are still some American interests in Castroland. By working with the Swiss Embassy in Havana as the U. S. representative, the U. S. government can achieve some good once in a while. Recognizing a government-in-exile would end that arrangement.

But there are three such governments that the U. S. has recognized for the last 20 years, just as if the Soviet Union had never marched into the Baltic states.

The three are Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Estonia has consular offices in New York and Los Angeles. Latvia has a legation in Washington and consular offices in Los Angeles and San Juan. Puerto Rico. Lithuania has a legation in Washington and consular offices in Chicago, Boston and New York.

The countries no longer have de facto independence. To the State Department, however, the representatives still have the same protocol status they had prior to World War II.

The ranking officials of these outposts are not high enough for the kind of lush living that was available at "cousin's" in Vienna. Latvia has a minister; Lithuania a consular of embassy and Estonia an acting consul general. The main purpose of these officials is to keep alive the memory of freedom for their countries and do what they can to bring back the unfettered days.

To this end, they are active in captive nations organizations and on the lecture circuits.

They probably do other things, but these activities are as much secret as are the figures about the subsidies they get from the CIA.

LAWYERS OF talent in Washington are an unusual breed.

If they have held high office in previous administrations, they not only make money but they exercise considerable power. They know how things are done in government.

During the last Republican administration, the special counsel in the White House was a quiet, efficient, pleasant Michigan lawyer named David Kendall.

Kendall now has a law office in a fashionable section near 16th and K Streets, some five blocks from the White House.

The latest congressional report on newly registered lobbyists lists the firm as lobbyists for such extra-powered outfits as the Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, the Book Manufacturers Institute and the Corn Starch Industry Committee.

SOME MONTHS ago, the State Department's chief planner, Walt Rostow, was given the task of putting down on paper the administration's guidelines on foreign policy.

Now completed, the tome is more than two inches thick.

Among other things, Rostow warns of a split between the administration and Congress on foreign policy and another similar rift between Congress and the people.

Shortly after the big book began making the rounds of State Department personnel, the House defeated the proposal to pay war damage claims in the Philippines, thus disturbing an important U.S. ally in the Pacific.

Lawmakers on both sides of the capitol began complaining bitterly about U. S. aid to India. The Senate nearly made stick a provision in the foreign aid bill that would have denied all help to Yugoslavia and Poland.

In short, Rostow was a prophet. But it didn't enhance his public reputation much. The tome has never been released to the press.